

LABOR CLARIION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 20, 1930

LABOR A WORLD PROBLEM
REJECT LABOR INJUNCTION BILL
UNCLE SAM AND WOMAN WORKER
UNDERSTAND DECISION
TECHNOLOGICAL UNEMPLOYMENT

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR UNION



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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1930

No. 20

LABOR A WORLD PROBLEM

By Robert Whitaker.

In a recent issue of The Manchester Guardian, the great Liberal weekly of England, the issue for May 16, 1930, there is this remarkable comment upon the failure of the British Labor Party thus far to meet the problem of unemployment. The Mr. Thomas mentioned in the article is the British Labor Minister who has to do with the problem in England. The Manchester Guardian says:

"Japan is going through much the same industrial depression as ourselves, but it is a little disconcerting to read the Japanese papers and find that the response of the Ministers to it is precisely the same as that of Mr. Thomas and his colleagues. Mr. Thomas speaks the same economic dialect as his opposite member in Tokio, Mr. Inoue, who is explaining why the best policy is not to pour out money for the unemployed, but to revive industry by rationalization, more efficient organization, and elimination of 'unwarranted competition.' Reduction in the price of commodities will tend to improvement of the trade, and then to financial revival.' Meanwhile, he confesses, wages may fall as prices fall, and, as the unemployment figures are rising, the government will spend 'certain sums' on its relief and the financing of works schemes.

"Then he laments in another speech the amazing gap between wholesale and retail prices, and the necessity for doing something about it. Another Minister explains how everybody is being asked to buy Japanese goods, and how exhibitions of home manufactures are being organized. The parallel might be carried farther in more detail. Nothing so catastrophic, however, has happened in this country as the action of the great Kanagafuchi Spinning Company in announcing a cut in wages of 23 per cent, affecting some 38,000 people. This has thrown industrial Japan into a turmoil, although the firm belongs to the old 'paternal' order, and the trade unions have never gained a foothold among its workers. The step is a commentary on the slump in the Japanese cotton industry, the effects of the Indian Tariff Bill, and the pessimism of even a well-managed concern. If the movement for wages-reduction should spread it might have important effects upon Lancashire's position in the markets where she is already hard pressed by Japan."

How very much that reads as if it were published in some American paper, and had to do with our unemployment problem here. Are not our Labor Ministers, if we can speak of such, compelled to use much the same terms in discussing unemployment relief here? "Mr. Thomas speaks the same economic dialect as his opposite member in Tokio, Mr. Inoue." Yes, and our American capitalist press speaks "the same economic dialect" as the capitalist press of Great Britain or Japan. In all these instances it is agreed that "the best policy is not to pour out money for the unemployed, but to revive industry by rationalization, more efficient organization, and elimination of 'unwarranted competition'." In other words, the machinery of labor exploitation must be speeded up to the end that "improvement of trade" may be realized. Yet at the same time the fact that these simultaneous measures taken by the great economic rivals, Great Britain, Japan, and the United States, all cancel each other is made so plain in the same paragraph "the wayfaring man, though a fool,"

might be reasonably expected to see through the sham of it all.

For "the revival of trade" only means that what is filched from labor in one country is to be sold in another country. And in order to do this two devices are used. On the one hand England, for instance, puts up high tariff walls in India, "preferential tariff," it is politely called, to force the Indians to buy English cotton goods instead of buying them from Japan. Japan, thereupon, makes a cut in the wages of her cotton spinners of nearly one-fourth of their wages, and this in the case of her old established firms, of the "paternal" order, where "the trade unions have never gained a foothold among its workers." Now England is faced with the menace that these poor beggars of the Kenagafuchi Spinning Company in Japan, whose meagre subsistence has been reduced by 23 per cent, will be able, in spite of the Indian Tariff Act favoring English trade, to undersell England in India, and so English manufacturers will have to meet Japanese wage reductions by wage reductions in England. But to this English labor unions may not consent, in which case English trade will not "revive," and the number of the unemployed will continue to increase.

What a mess it all is which these fine gentlemen of business have contrived to work all over the world! Even here where our home market so far exceeds the home market of England or Japan we can only keep up our present sham prosperity by compelling our own people to pay the profiteer's tariff subsidies, and thus running the price of goods far beyond the costs of production, that is what labor gets for producing them. Even so we still have a lot of goods which our people cannot buy, so we ship them across the seas and sell them there for less than we force our own people to pay for them in order to undersell the pauperized labor of Japan, or Great Britain, as the case may be. The "improvement of trade" for one country goes on at the expense of the ruin of trade for some other country; the other country retaliates by reducing wages where the lack of union organization will allow of such a policy, and this forces like reductions in every competing country, or else stops their machinery and maintains the wages of those who continue to be em-

ployed only by throwing a lot of others out of work.

Is it not obvious that the present system, which throws world production and world trade into the hands of those who filch from labor, is unworkable, and that the common program of the profiteers gets us nowhere except into economic ruinous wage reductions or closed factories and rivalries which in times of peace result in either armies of unemployed, while these conditions make peace impossible and plunge the nations into devastating wars for the conquest of trade advantages here and there? Is there any way out except for labor to take the management into its own hands, and on a world scale so organize the production and distribution of goods that economic piracies between the contending groups of national exploiters will cease? Labor in the United States might spare what is stolen from it, because the producing power is so efficient here, if the stolen goods were burned up or sunk in the sea. But when they have to be sold abroad, and sold against the competition of goods stolen from labor in other lands, it follows that the bunch who can do the most effective stealing will get the markets, and will stop the machinery in every other country. And there are only two ways of stealing from your own body of producers more effectively than your rivals steal from their countrymen, either to increase prices to those who use the goods at home, or else to lower the wages of those who produce the goods. These are the only two ways our economic lords and masters know, and the only two ways in which they can manage to maintain themselves on our backs. Labor will have to manage its own house in every land.

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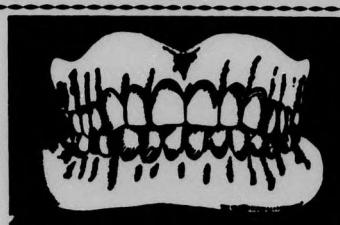
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held Friday Evening, June 13, 1930.

Called to order at 8 p. m. by President Roe H. Baker.

Roll Call of Officers—All present excepting Vice-President Dixon, excused, and Delegate Kidwell appointed to act temporarily.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Ray Jeffers, of Stereotypers and Electrotypes; seated. Application for affiliation from Marine, Diesel & Gas Engineers' Association No. 49, referred to Organization Committee.

Communications — Filed—From United States Senator Johnson, relating to H. R. 2402, to increase salaries of laborers in government service. Chairman John J. Van Nostrand, inviting delegates to celebration in Civic Auditorium by Flag Day Committee. Alaska Fishermen, with regard to furnishing Council mailing list of members. Secretary S. J. Hester of Board of Public Works, postponing meeting of Council's special committee with the Board to June 25th, at 1:30 p. m. Wm. A. Smith, secretary to the Mayor, fixing 11 a. m., June 16th, for meeting with the Mayor of Council's special committee.

Referred to Executive Committee—Resolution of Delegate Frank Ferguson of Trackmen's Union, reciting grievance against president of Street Carmen's Union. Wage scale of Dredgemen's Union 45 C.

Report of Executive Committee—Retail Shoe Salesmen's controversy with Holl Shoe Company, laid over one week, at request of firm. Musicians No. 6, controversy with management of Harbin Springs, referred to the Secretary for adjustment.

Reports of Unions—The following unions were reported having transmitted their mailing list to the Council: Bakers No. 24, Commercial Telegraphers, and Theatrical Stage Employees. The following unions reported having acted favorably on the matter, and are now compiling their mailing list for transmission to the Council: Teamsters No. 85. Waiters No. 30, Letter Carriers, Waitresses No. 48, Electrical Workers 151. Milk Wagon Drivers have referred the matter of mailing list to their executive committee. A number of unions reported having made active progress in prosecuting the boycott against Modesto and Challenge Butter, unfair to the Teamsters of Stanislaus County. Grocery Clerks—Ask for customers to insist upon the monthly working button of clerks. Culinary Unions—Request all union people to stay away from the B. & G. Sandwich Shop and all Foster lunch places. Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers complain against their members being blacklisted on Hetch Hetchy tunnel work. Letter Carriers—Will picnic at California Park July 6th; thank Council for assistance in securing passage of Federal Retirement Bill. Musicians—Expect to adjust their controversy with the Embassy Theatre. Moving Picture Operators—Will furnish mailing list, and are making progress against Alhambra, Royal and Castro unfair theatres. Street Carmen—Are posting unfair brands of butter on their bulletin board. Molders—Will have a ball game at their picnic Sunday, June 15th. Federal Employees—Extend thanks to Labor Movement in general for assistance in securing passage of Federal Employees' Retirement bill, and general progress made since their affiliation with labor.

Law and Legislative Committee—Presented lengthy report on proposal for charter amendment to regulate rates of wages on public contract work, and left this matter in the hands of Chairman Heidelberg to arrive at a decision satisfactory to District Council of Carpenters sponsoring such legislation. Committee also recommended that the Council endorse Supervisor Havener's resolution calling for the election of freeholders at the August Primary for the framing of a new city charter.

The following is the committee's report:

"In view of the action of the Labor Council at its last regular meeting, ordering the withdrawal of its representatives from the so-called Charter Revision Committee, your Law and Legislative Committee thinks it logical and in harmony with such decision to go behind the movement to elect freeholders to frame a new charter.

"We believe that a freeholders' committee would take a wider view of existing needs and present a frame of wider scope than the narrow program already visualized in the public press by the committee on charter revision. We believe also that an elective committee is more representative and will consider suggestions coming from sources of wider experience and both practical and humanitarian points of view. The failure of the charter revision committee to invite representation from civic organizations in general and its policy of itself selecting a few individuals to be allowed voice and vote in its proceedings, lead to the conclusion that it is dominated by some special interests or a few individuals of a set purpose and unwilling to discuss their program with groups or individuals not already committed to their views. This stamps that private committee with the seal of intrigue and set or hidden purpose, rendering its proceedings undemocratic and its conclusions likely to be shunned by all who are devoted to a fair, full and free discussion of questions affecting the general welfare. Their declamations of sincerity and freedom from political selfishness are belied by their methods of working behind closed doors and their refusal to permit the citizenship in general to participate in an effective way in the framing of their proposal. If anything be required to be shown to discredit their work, they have supplied it themselves by the ultimatum given to the Supervisors that they would have to act favorably on their proposal before August 1st, and have no right to change anything therein, as if the work of the Charter Revision Committee, not yet made public, would be so perfect that nothing that the elected representatives of the people or any other citizen might suggest would be worthy of consideration or submission to the people.

"While a few representatives of labor were invited to sit with the Charter Revision Committee, their participation in the proceedings would be limited to accept the predigested plan prepared under the auspices of the Bureau of Governmental Research for months and years in advance. This bureau is sponsored and subsidized by the same interests that are supporting the Industrial Association and similar interests perpetually claiming not to be in politics, and not even in business, but working night and day, in season and out of season, to control both politics and business in San Francisco, and in every other city that will submit to this domination and has no mind of its own. We presume that no one can deny that there is direct communication between the advocates of the "American Plan" and those who are supporting the Bureau of Municipal Research; and as the slogan of the former is "More Business in Government, and Less Government in Business," which means that business shall control government and be allowed to do what it pleases in public affairs, and as of the latter is "Less Politics and Better Business in Government," it must be plain to any one gifted with reason and understanding, that both institutions are working for the same purposes, and that labor can have nothing in common with their aims; that, therefore, the men and women of labor are right, both by instinct and in reason, in opposing their policies and plans, and, above all things, are justified in doing so when it comes to the framing of the organic law of the community. We believe that the Council is doing well in refusing to act with any body of citizens that shun public discussion and are afraid to cooperate with the elected representatives of the people.

"In view of the foregoing and to protect the interests of labor, as well as to promote the gen-

eral interests of the community, your committee deems it important that the Council lend its aid to the present proposal for the calling of an election of freeholders, believing as we do that this move-

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ment will be the more democratic and afford the greater study of the city's needs, as well as the better opportunity for labor to be heard and have some influence in the framing of a new charter.

"Your committee, accordingly, respectfully recommends that the San Francisco Labor Council indorse Supervisor Franck Havener's resolution calling for a freeholders' election at the August Primary."

The report of the committee was, on motion, and after discussion by the delegates, adopted by unanimous vote, and copies ordered transmitted to Supervisor Havener and the press.

Report of Educational Committee—In the matter of resolution presented by S. F. Teachers' Federation 61, committee reported the following substitute resolution which contains in a modified form the unanimous views of the committee, and was concurred in by the Council. It reads as follows:

"Whereas, In the present discussion between various educational groups and authorities regarding proper definition and tests of literacy, as used mostly for statistical purposes in estimating existing evil and extent of illiteracy, it might be well for all parties in interest, especially those affiliated with the labor movement, to emphasize particularly the chief aim and principle of popular education as every child's birthright and necessary preparation for the business of life; and

"Whereas, In the first declaration of principles adopted by the American Federation of Labor, at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1881, the following plank appeared second only to labor's right to organize and have a lawful existence, to-wit:

"2. That we are in favor of the passage of such legislative enactments as will enforce, by compulsion, the education of children; that, if the State has the right to exact certain compliance with its demands, then it is also the right of the State to educate its people to the proper understanding of such demands"; and

"Whereas, The evils of illiteracy still exist all over the land and will never disappear until every child therein shall be provided with necessary education, and if, need be, at the expense of the State; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that all persons, organizations and educational authorities be and are hereby sincerely urged to devote attention and efforts to the task of providing in every State of the Union a compulsory system of education of children where such is not now provided, and that an educational program be adopted to provide compulsory education for each child equivalent to at least a fourth-grade standard; further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the United States Bureau of Education, the president of the American Federation of Labor, the American Federation of Teachers, Mr. Kersey, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the president of the California Teachers' Association, and to San Francisco Teachers' Federation No. 61."

Brother Estabrook, representing the Tobacco Workers International Union, addressed the delegates and thanked them for their support of their union label, and particularly the union-made Clown cigarettes of the Axton Fisher Tobacco Company.

Receipts—\$590.77. Expenses—\$146.50.

Meeting adjourned at 9:40 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

"You've been convicted fourteen times of this offense—aren't you ashamed to own to that?"

"No, your worship. I don't think one ought to be ashamed of his convictions."—Montreal Star.

"You seem to have plenty of intelligence for a man in your position," sneered a barrister, cross-examining a witness. "If I wasn't on oath I'd return the compliment," replied the witness.—Border Cities Star.

REJECT LABOR INJUNCTION BILL.

Attorney General Mitchell declined to pass on the constitutionality of the anti-injunction bill and the Senate Judiciary Committee voted to make an unfavorable report on that measure. The Attorney General diplomatically informed these lawyers that they should know he has no authority to rule on the legality of the bill.

Senator Norris, chairman of the committee, congratulated the Attorney General on his stand.

The vote for an unfavorable report to the Senate was 10 to 7. The minority consisted of Senators Norris, Borah, Walsh (Mont.), Ashurst, Blaine, Dill and Caraway.

Opponents of the bill were: Senators Steiwer, Deneen, Gillett, Robinson (Ind.), Waterman, Hastings, Hebert, Overman, King and Stephens.

Senator Norris will prepare the minority report to the Senate, and Senator Steiwer will take charge of the majority report.

Senator Norris is doubtful that a vote can be secured at this session, which may adjourn shortly after the tariff and the rivers and harbors bills are acted on.

"I know everybody is talking about early adjournment and I shall try to get an agreement to take up the injunction bill on a certain day following reconvening in December," he said.

In declining to pass an opinion on the bill, as requested by a majority of the Senate Committee, Attorney General Mitchell said:

"There has never been any statute authorizing Attorneys General to give official opinions on questions of law to either House or to any committee, and as one of my predecessors said, the opinion of an Attorney General on a question of law given without legal authority to a committee of Congress would be entitled to no more consideration than the opinion of any other individual presumed to have a knowledge of legal matters."

"In recent years it has become the practice of committees of the House and Senate to refer bills to the department which they directly affect, for such information or informal comment as the head of that department may care to furnish, but so far as I can find, the rule above stated—that the Attorney General is unauthorized to give legal opinions to committees of the House or Senate—has not been departed from.

"With the utmost deference for your committee, I feel obliged to adhere to the established practice and ask you to excuse me from compliance with your request."

"My wife says if I don't chuck golf, she'll leave me."

"I say—hard luck!"

"Ye-es. I'll miss her."—London Opinion.

"The man who gives in when he knows he is right is weak," says a novelist.

Or, of course, married!—Border Cities Star.

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"RUN O' THE HOOK"

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

Final argument in the arbitration case was presented by the Union on Friday afternoon, June 20th, and the case is now in the hands of the board of arbitration, composed of Chairman D. W. Burbank, Charles A. Derry, George S. Hollis, J. R. Knowland, Jr., and Charles H. Mayer.

The Craftsman of Sydney, New South Wales, in its April issue carried the following item: "S. F. Typographical Union No. 21 Sends Out Fine Calendar Card.—San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 issued a neat celluloid calendar for 1930, carrying besides publicity for the union label, some statistics, and a picture in color of the Union Printers Home, Colorado Springs. The figures inform of the \$2,200,000 paid in pensions to members of the International Typographical Union, \$1,160,000 mortuary benefits, \$60,444 in trade education, \$4,000,000 in the struggles for shorter hours, and \$1,125,000 for the Home and its maintenance. According to the card the Printers' Union was the first organization to fight against tuberculosis, while another statement is that the average life of printers has increased from 28 to 58 years."

From Los Angeles Citizen it was learned that the Santa Monica Saturday Sunset will shortly be converted into an evening daily, and it is said the new publication will be called the Evening Sun.

The International Allied Printing Trades Association at its recent meeting in Baltimore elected John B. Haggerty as president, succeeding George L. Berry, resigned. Mr. Haggerty is the head of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. Winfield T. Keegan was reelected vice-president of the Association, and Woodruff Randolph was reelected to the office of secretary-treasurer.

Bookbinders & Bindery Women's Union No. 31-125 recently signed a five-year agreement with the Employing Printers of San Francisco. The new contract was arrived at through conciliation and followed along approximately the same lines as the agreement negotiated by the Typographical Union some months ago.

Paul Lanz Speegle, son of Jas. M. Speegle of the Walter N. Brunt Press, was among the graduates from Stanford University on Monday of this week. During his college career Speegle took quite a prominent part in campus activities and served during the past year as yell leader. He is a member of the Chi Psi Fraternity and also of the two honor dramatic societies—Sword and Sandals and Ram's Head. During the last quarter he was further honored by election to the Phi Phi, national honor fraternity. He contemplates returning to Stanford in the Fall to take a post graduate course in maritime law.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Delegates Vaughn and Dunning intend to devote their spare time to the collection of samples of fine printing done in San Francisco to take to the Houston convention for exhibit. The International will have a splendid collection on display, according to report.

All that's left in the composing room, except a few printers, that's run by gas, is a Ludlow caster. Archie Priest, Mergenthaler expert, last week tore out a half dozen gas pots and replaced them with electric heaters.

A hand-set, two-color postcard reached Skipper Davy last week from an apprentice seeking a shop in which to finish his trade. Apparently the young

man believes all he reads about the pulling power of "go-gettem" literature; he stated he would welcome a chance to prove his qualifications and show references, and earnestly implored the recipient to phone immediately before a real up-and-coming firm grabbed him.

These old war horses are tough babies, hard to keep down. Harry Fulton, laid up several months, is sticking ads again and looks as husky as a 2-year-old.

Our Teutonic friend, Paul Bauer, took his auto battery to a service station. "Take much to recharge that?" Paul asked. "About six volts," answered the battery man. "How much is that in American money?" Mr. Bauer demanded.

Following an illness W. M. Davy decided loafing a while would hasten recuperation much quicker than work, hence Mr. Davy should shortly reach Hermit Valley, his usual summer rendezvous on the California-Nevada line in the Sierras.

A picnic for News employees, their families and friends will be held at Gilmore Park this Sunday, June 22nd. Admission free. Bring basket lunches, coffee will be served free. The parade of machines starts from The News promptly at 9:30 a. m.

No more is Jimmy Donnelly called Santa Claus by office betters since he cleaned up on Schmelzing. . . Rube Burrow seemingly had less trouble with his wandering sheep this last visit to his Alpine County ranch than on previous occasions, as there was no wool under his finger nails when Rube got back the other day. . . Chorines and movie queens possess no "sox" appeal for him, declared Bill Hammond, leaving on a fortnight's stay in the City of Kleig Lights. Yet he does Hollywood annually in vacation time. . . That famous foul did wonders for others than the hero from the Fatherland. Clarence Davy musta had a hot tip for he bet the works and now wears a new suit, owns a De Soto coop and had enough left over to finance a vacation. . . "How to Learn to Drive in Six Lessons" may be had cheaply on application to Bob Smith. . . A lecture of interest to all anxious to acquire elegant manners, entitled "The Art of Sitting Down Gracefully," delivered lately by our eminent fellow craftsman, Johnny Dow, is on sale by his physician. . . Tarzan Schmidt emitted a yelp of glee when he saw Rabbi Henno Monday. "That's an Indian haircut," he ejaculated. "How so?" bristled the rabbi. "Scalped," laughed the ape man. . . An iron behemoth manufactured in Detroit by Mr. Hank Ford is being guided over our streets and highways since a week ago. Brewster bought and claims ownership. . . So accustomed to asking for theatre passes is Phil Scott he forgot himself so far as to try to mooch a pass from Austin Mortimore for a free entry to the News picnic Sunday.

MAILER NOTES.

By Leroy C. Smith.

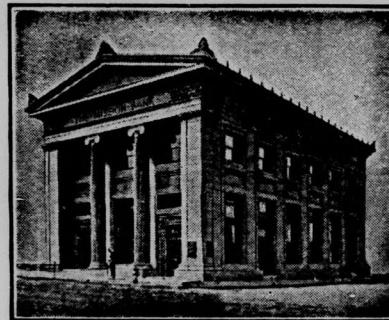
The June meeting was largely attended, the membership displaying much interest in President Christie's reading of our proposed new scale. With but one dissenting vote, the union went on record to pay all dues and assessments of our pensioned

members, whether pensioned by the I. T. U. or the employer. Three members were reported as being on the sick list: Robert ("Bob") Hearon, being confined at a local hospital with an attack of high blood pressure. H. ("Hi") Levy is still quite sick at his home with an ailment of the stomach. Frank Kelley having sufficiently recovered from an attack of heart trouble to attend our June meeting. Among those present was J. E. ("Jack") Carnelson, who has been enjoying the luxury of a two weeks' vacation. Besides looking the picture of health, Jack sprung a surprise on the members in blossoming out in a neat and becoming suit of brown of stylish cut, with a brown derby chapeau to match, for which he was accorded many felicitations, after adjournment of the meeting.

Among the first official acts of Charles B. Hamner as president of Los Angeles Mailers' Union No. 9 was the appointment of Robert C. ("Doc") Emerson as official correspondent. We extend congratulations and shall look forward with keen interest to the "Doc's" comment on mailer and trade union matters from his facile and pungent pen.

An article entitled "The Mailer" by the writer, was broadcast by "Scotty" over BPO, Hale Bros. and the Chronicle—The Voice of San Francisco—Sunday night, June 15th. What the article lacked in the way of interest was more than made up for by the inimitable "Scotty" in scintillating wit and apt comment thereon. Owing to numerous requests "The Mailer" may appear in the Labor Clarion at an early date. While mailers are no strangers to being, or having been, "given the air," we believe this to be the first time the mailer has been "on the air."

Visualize, if you can, a single person occupying (in the near future) "the throne" and controlling the affairs of the offices of business agent of the New York Mailers, a political job in Tammany Hall, and president of the M. T. D. U., and you have a conception of the multitudinous duties of John McArdle, who, it has never been denied, has ruled the M. T. D. U. in the past. Of course, the business agent of the New York Mailers does not perform the actual labor of all these positions, but he is consulted, and whatever is accomplished of a nature to be given praise, accrues to his advantage; what does not is easily alibied to some subordinate in the official family. This seems to be what many members of the trade union term a "democratic" form of government of the M. T. D. U. To our way of thinking, however, the "democratic" form of rule is more "Pickwickian" than "Jeffersonian" in principle. Indications of a general awakening of interest and increased activity of the members of the M. T. D. U. are to be noted in the increased mailer vote for the Progressive candidates for I. T. U. offices. For the first time in history of that local, we believe, the New York Mailers "went democratic," or cast a majority vote for the Progressive I. T. U. ticket. The significance attached to New York Mailers swinging into the Progressive party column should give the mailer mind in the M. T. D. U. locals who

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voted solidly against the Progressive candidates something to think over. For, as New York goes, so will go the other M. T. D. U. locals, in time. If the M. T. D. U. is of no assistance towards settling jurisdictional squabbles in New York, then of what assistance can the M. T. D. U. possibly be to other mailer locals?

Whatever the outcome of the disagreement between Smith and McArdle, it appears that some members—maybe a lot of members of the M. T. D. U.—are becoming just a bit weary of the struggle and the costs of court litigations against the I. T. U., and that the end is approaching. The life of the M. T. D. U. statesman is one of trial and tribulation. But recently Milwaukee withdrew from the M. T. D. U., and now Los Angeles went "Democratic," or elected Progressives to local offices, which is tantamount to withdrawal from the M. T. D. U.

The Typographical Journal staff, from the editor to linotype, proofreader, mailer, and many others, must have concluded the mailer "war" is not without its humor and irony on reading Pat Maloney's "thrilling" recital, in the June Journal, of how the Jack McKnight, Maloney, et al, regime of No. 9 "distinguished" themselves in their handling of the bundle-typing machine arbitration case. It was about the most "brilliant" piece of "statesmanship" we have read of in some time.

EASY FOR POLITICIANS.

Congress has quietly raised the salaries of 52 postmasters in the leading cities of the country.

The largest gains were secured by New York and Chicago postmasters, whose "wage" was increased 50 per cent, or from \$8000 to \$12,000 a year.

These postmasters are the politicians of the service—and they are the highest paid. Their knowledge of handling mail is less than their ability to "get out the vote" at election times.

Postmaster General Brown urged Congress to grant the increases which, he declared, were "conservative."

Mr. Brown, however, took a contrary position when post office laborers asked that they be advanced from \$1500 a year to \$1700. One would suppose that no one would dare ignore such pauper wages in a government department, but the demand shocked Mr. Brown. He assured these workers that such a request is out of the question.

The postal chief recently opposed the 44-hour week before a Congressional committee and he declared that wages should be based on the number of job seekers. This system does not seem to apply when his political aides are involved.

Department economy only applies to the men who do the work. It does not include ship subsidies, called "mail contracts"; airplane grants or salary grabs for office ornaments.

CHANCES OF BEING IN ACCIDENT.

Some startling facts on the average chances for accidents of the individual motorists are brought out in figures reported to the California State Automobile Association. Based upon the 1929 California record, the figures show that one in every 866 cars will kill a person a year. One in every 25 cars will injure a person during a year. One in every 2½ cars will be damaged in an accident of some kind in a year. Unless the individual motorist is more careful or more fortunate than the average person his car will be involved in a personal injury accident of some kind once in every 150,000 miles of travel based on a very conservative estimate of 6000 miles' travel per year.

Recruiting Officer—You say you were born in Georgia?

Colored Applicant—Yassah.

Recruiting Officer—And were you raised there?

Colored Applicant—Well, dey done tried to raise me once, but de rope broke.

ECONOMIC OLD AGE OF WOMEN.

Paradoxical as it may sound, a young woman of 29 in search of a job suddenly discovers that she is an old woman, according to Miss Caroline Manning, expert of the United States Women's Bureau, in a talk on women in industry and economic old age, before the Social Workers Conference in Boston.

"Industry is acting upon the assumption that you can not teach an old dog new tricks and has not used practical tests to demonstrate fitness for simple jobs; nor has it proven that other qualities may not compensate for loss of speed," in the opinion of Miss Manning, whose work gives her unusual opportunity to get a true insight into industrial conditions as they pertain to women everywhere in the United States.

That production automatically decreases upon reaching a certain birthday is an absurd theory, the sooner discarded the better, she believed, in view of the fact that it has not yet been proven at what definite age maximum efficiency is reached.

"Beyond the age of 25 or 30 industrial employment becomes increasingly precarious," she said. "But if a woman of 30 can learn to run an aeroplane or if a woman of 50 can learn to drive an automobile, she certainly should be given a chance to demonstrate the fact that she can watch an automatic weighing machine, or pull the lever that starts or stops a wrapping machine, for such modern equipment demands little more than just this from the girl who is merely the tender of a machine."

Illustrative of the difficulties of girls of 25 or so in trying to get through the employment gate were the experiences quoted by Miss Manning of women whom she had interviewed in a recent survey. For example, a 28-year-old forelady in a cigar factory who had lost her position through the merging of her plant with another in a different locality had discovered on seeking new work that she was "too old to get a good job."

"When you go looking for work they all want kids" had been the explanation offered Miss Manning by a woman of 29.

Another woman of 32 was refused a job at a radio plant because she was too old, although she had claimed to be only 28. "I lied, but I didn't lie enough," was her regret.

The problem of finding work is even more acute in their thirties," Miss Manning stated, referring to an active woman of 38 rebuffed by one superintendent who, pointing to a sign for help wanted, had said: "It reads 'girls wanted,' not old women."

To the woman of over 40 forced to seek a job the situation seems almost hopeless, Miss Manning had found from talking to such applicants. One 46-year-old woman was reported as saying: "My husband and I seem to have passed the age when we are expected to live." Another woman of similar age deplored her dependency on her married daughter, remarking "I know I'm old, but not old enough for this."

As typical of modern machinery's role in contributing to unemployment, Miss Manning cited the situation in the cigar industry which she has been investigating, having interviewed 1000 women hand cigar makers. "It has been roughly estimated that the automatic cigar-making machine which has been introduced into the industry can maintain the same production rate with only half the working force required in the old method of making cigars by hand," Miss Manning pointed out.

"I wanna quarter's worth o' rat poisoning."
"Do you wanna take it with you?"
"No; I'll send the rats in after it."

POISON OAK.

A bottle of gasoline and a cake of yellow laundry soap are the best things that the summer camper and hiker can take with him if he wants to avoid poison oak, according to Dr. Langley Porter, dean of the University of California hospital, an agency of the Community Chest.

Cases of poison oak among people who cannot afford a private physician's fees are treated at the skin clinic of the outpatient department at University of California Hospital.

"The nature lover must be quick in applying his remedies," Dr. Porter explains. "Not longer than an hour should elapse after exposure to poison oak before bathing the parts of the body which might become affected with gasoline. This cuts the oil which is the irritant and which is carried by the leaves and bark of the poison oak plant."

"The parts should then be washed with yellow laundry soap or any crude soap containing a large amount of alkali. If poison oak is not prevented, the application of calomine lotion is often beneficial."

"The poison oak season lasts from the time the leaves come out in the spring until they are gone in the fall. We always get a large number of patients at the clinic in the late fall. Their cases are caused by the poison oak oil being carried on the smoke from brush fires."

No statistics have ever been compiled as to the degree of immunity to poison oak, Dr. Porter said. Persons sometimes are immune one year and get it the year following.

Superintendent—How is that new man getting along, Mr. Harris; can he do the work?

Foreman—I'm afraid he won't do; he's a moron.

Superintendent—A moron! Why, he looked to me like a Slovakian.—Forbes Magazine.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1930

He—do you smoke?
She—No, I don't smoke.
"Do you drink?"
"No, I don't drink."
"Do you neck?"
"No, I don't neck."
"Well, what do you do?"
"I tell lies."—California Wampus.

When Attorney General Mitchell sent the injunction bill back to the Senate Judiciary Committee he had a full growth of precedent behind him and he had common sense in his head. The Attorney General not only told the Senators he had no authority to advise them as to the constitutionality of pending legislation, but he kept his office out of a jam that, had he acted otherwise, would have grown worse with passing years. Infinite complications were visible under any action other than the action taken. But principally, the Attorney General has spiked what might have been often used as a device for burying bills and he has drawn once again the line between executive and legislative functions. Senators hostile to the anti-injunction bill are no doubt disappointed, but even they, in later moments, will be glad the Attorney General used his head. It is to labor's credit that it was first to see the error into which the hostile Senators sought to plunge the cabinet officer.

"Dare to be yourself," declared Senator Borah in a radio address to thousands of school graduates who are entering the arena of life. The Idaho lawmaker reminded young men that privilege seekers and their political agents cry for political regularity that the status quo be maintained. "If you have an issue of worth and moment," said Mr. Borah, "the machine will follow like a whipped cur behind you." Trade unionists should retain this thought. Political machines—and, in fact, the world—pay no attention to men who fear censure by the supposed "great." The world may pity—but never respects—the whiner. That's why men command attention when they dare to do. They sweep others into their ranks by courage and disinterestedness. The world is filled with men who fear to take chances. They waste their lives in the vain hope that those who have seized power will some time, somehow, voluntarily surrender such power.

Technological Unemployment

Technological unemployment is no new thing but the rate at which it has been developing in the past ten years makes it a special problem.

A wage earner must have a job in order to meet his living expenses. As his reserve margins are small, loss of his job is the shadow of the great fear that is the background of labor thinking. It is bad to lose a job but it is a catastrophe to lose one's trade skill. When craft skill is "transferred to a machine" the craftsman is industrially bankrupt. Craft skill that was an investment of a lifetime of work goes to the industrial scrap heap when scientists find new processes or inventors produce new machines. Their trades are gone and because workers must live, they seek jobs in other callings—often at lower incomes and with consequent lower standards of living.

On the other hand technical progress means more things at lower prices and consequently more physical comforts and greater ease of living for greater numbers of people. Technical progress is the means to higher material civilization. Progress comes from change. Change means dislocation. It is a sad commentary that individual wage earners have paid the social costs of technological progress in industry.

What thought has been given to musicians displaced by music reproductions, to the art of the actor forgotten in the latest movietone? To the Morse operator displaced by the Teletype, to the steel worker displaced by a new process, to the carpenter watching a house assembled by units, to the printer turned out by the Teletypesetter. Such workers in thousands have been turned out without jobs, and without the possibility of future employment in the craft in which they have invested their all.

Here are a few of the changes which have made jobs scarce: Take, for instance, the manufacture of electric light bulbs. In 1918 it took one man a whole day to make forty electric light bulbs. The next year came a machine that made 73,000 bulbs in 24 hours. Each of these machines threw 992 men out of work. In the boot and shoe industry 100 machines take the place of 25,000 men. In the manufacture of razor blades one man can now turn out 32,000 blades in the same time needed for 500 in 1913. In automobile factories similar changes have taken place. In a Middle Western State today a huge machine turns out completed automobile frames almost untouched by human hands. About 200 men are needed to supervise this vast machine, and they turn out between 7000 and 9000 frames a day. Compare this with a well-known automobile plant in Central Europe where the same number of men are making automobile frames by older methods. They turn out 35 frames a day. In steel blast furnaces 7 men now do the work of 60 in casting pig iron, and even in the last two years, since 1927, the improvements in technical processes have reduced the necessary work force in the bessemer process by 24 per cent. In machine shops one man with a "gang" of semi-automatic machines replaces 25 skilled machines. Thirty workers with ten machines can now do the work of 240 in the Sun Tube Corporation machine shop. A new machine installed by the de Forrest Radio Company will turn out 2000 tubes an hour with 3 operatives as against 150 tubes from the old machine with 40 operators.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Such is fame that a wholly fictitious character is given the homage of leaders of the Grand Old Party in one of the best joke stunts of the year. Cornell University students face some sort of punishment for their prank, but those who really deserve the panning are the big bugs who fell for the hoax. Invited to a dinner to honor one Hugo N. Fry, set forth as having been the founder of the Republican party in New York State, such persons as Vice-President Curtis, Secretary of Labor Davis and Ruth Pratt sent letters testifying to the greatness of the said Fry. The letters were printed, whereupon the Cornell lads let forth great gales of laughter. "Hugo N. Fry" was a name made out of the words "You-go-and-fry," a pen name signed to a funny column in the Cornell Daily Sun. The story is by now off the front pages, but it will be many moons before it is forgotten. A laugh at the "big boys" is always a bit of relish.

Alexander Pantages gets out of jail on bail of \$100,000. Ruth Hanna McCormick spends a quarter of a million to get a Senate nomination. Pennsylvania candidates equal or beat that mark. Whether Pantages ought to be freed is not the question, nor is the question one of whether or not the Senatorial candidates are meritorious. The question is: What chance has a poor man to get the same kind of a deal, either in court or in politics? Can merit and honesty and innocence get as far when broke as when wealthy? Can democracy continue healthy when it takes money to get the recognition that ought to be accorded solely for merit? Pantages can get out of jail because he can make bail for \$100,000.

Senatorial candidates are getting nominated because they can put up the money. They may have every proper qualification, but it's money that gets recognition for the qualifications. Is anybody foolish enough to think Mrs. McCormick could have been nominated if she hadn't shot the roll?

Senators who thought to dodge a vote on labor's anti-injunction bill by sending the bill over to the Attorney General got a rude shock when that official promptly brought the howling infant right back to the Senatorial doorstep. The Attorney General verified labor's assertion by telling the committee he had no authority to pass on the constitutionality of the bill. Now the Senators have a chance—how some of them wish it were not so!—to vote on the measure on merit. Every member of the Senate Judiciary Committee is a lawyer and most of them are good lawyers. They should have known better than try the trick of passing the buck, but politicians sometimes get in a pinch where fear gets the better of their judgment. We shall now see what we shall see.

"INSULATED LIFE" ASSAILED.

"The insulated life is the selfish, the self-centered, the narrow, and, sooner or later, the embittered life," declared Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president Columbia University, at the commencement exercises of that institution.

"There are comparatively few men and women alive in the world, although there are hundreds of millions of human beings," he asserted, in pleading for a liberal education. "Such an education," he said, "is that which is worthy of a freeman and which fits man for intellectual and spiritual freedom."

"A liberal education is not to be confused with mere attendance at school or college or with the possession of a certificate to that effect, still less with formal instruction of any kind, although it may and usually does make good use of all these."

WIT AT RANDOM

Judge—Do you wish to challenge any of the jurors?

Defendant—Well, I think I can lick that little guy on the end.

Builder's Foreman—Excuse me, but are you the lady wot's singing?

Lady—Yes, I was singing. Why?

Builder's Foreman—Well, might I ask you not to hang on that top note so long. The men have knocked off twice already mistakin' it for the dinner whistle.

A laborer had been out of work for a long time, but eventually he secured a position as bus conductor.

On the morning of his first day's duty the bus had gone a few miles when an inspector boarded it. The latter was surprised to find the vehicle empty, but the conductor explained that it had not stopped once since leaving the depot.

"Has nobody tried to stop your bus?" the inspector asked.

"No, sir."

"Nobody put up their hand to you?"

"Oh, yes," returned the other, "there's been a lot of folk wavin' to me at various corners, but I ignored 'em. They wouldn't speak when I was out o' work."

A Scotchman was discovered wandering around Detroit with a pair of rumpled trousers under his arm. "Can I help you in any way?" asked a kindly citizen.

"Man," replied the Scot, who was evidently a newcomer, "I'm looking for the Detroit Free Press."

An English paper tells this one:

The superintendent of a certain railway is very officious in insisting that stationmasters send word immediately, no delays tolerated, of all accidents in their neighborhood.

Recently he received a wire:

"Man fell from platform in front of moving train. Will wire details later."

Five minutes ticked by, then came another telegram:

"Everything O. K. Nobody hurt. Engine was going backward."

Squire Perkins—Nell, after I die, I wish you would marry Deacon Brown.

Nell—Why so, Hiram?

Squire—Well, the deacon trimmed me on a horse trade once.—Columns.

"Say, doctor," said the brawny English scrub-woman, "yes gettin' a pertty good thing out of tendin' that rich Smith boy, aint' yer?"

"Well," said the doctor, amused, "I get a pretty good fee, yes. Why?"

"Well, doc, I hopes yer won't ferget that my Willie threw the brick that 't 'im."

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Of what State Legislature was President William Green of the American Federation of Labor a member?

A.—The Ohio Legislature. He was a member of the State Senate, 1911-15.

Q.—What is meant by economic action of the workers?

A.—In general this term is used with reference to action of any sort by organized labor in the economic field, as opposed to political action. The term is of a little broader significance than industrial action in that it may include such measures as trade union co-operative activities and enterprises.

Q.—When was the British Labor party formed?

A.—Its beginning was in 1899, when largely through the efforts of the Independent Labor party the formation of an independent organization for promoting the election of labor members of Parliament was decided upon by the Trades Union Congress. The following year this resulted in the formation of the Labor Representation Committee, which in 1906 was named the British Labor party.

Q.—How long has Edward Flore been president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance?

A.—Since 1911.

Q.—Were any labor unions ever secret organizations?

A.—Some early labor bodies were secret organizations. The Knights of Labor was secret from its organization in 1869 to 1881.

Q.—Which state was first to pass legislation for sanitary labor camps?

A.—California. The law applies to all camps where five or more workers are employed.

First Classman—Well, dearest, what did your father say when he found that I wanted to marry you?

She—At first he demurred because he didn't want to lose me, but I explained that he could have me, and that he would have you to boot.

First Classman—That sounds all right, except for the "to boot" part.—Pointer.

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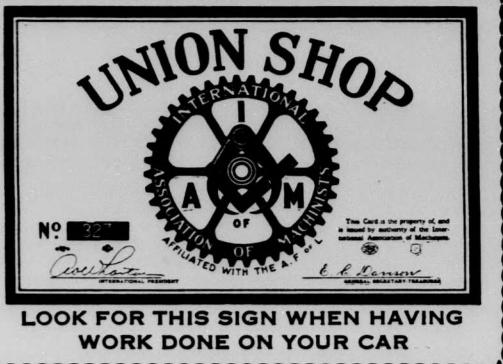
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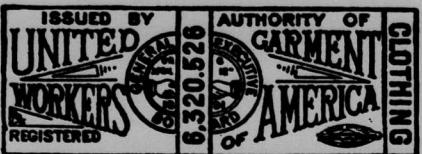


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UNCLE SAM AND WOMAN WORKER.

By Mary V. Robinson, Director of the Division of Public Information.

Ten years ago today Uncle Sam proved himself a true ladies' man. When on June 5, 1920, he was able to display the newly signed bill inaugurating the Women's Bureau in the United States Department of Labor, the leaders of the woman movement in this country pointed to it jubilantly as an important progressive step.

This bureau, however, did not spring full-grown from Uncle Sam's head as Minerva sprang from the brain of Jove. It was a development from a temporary agency, The Woman in Industry Service, created in 1918 during the stress and strain of war to safeguard the interests of women. With the coming of peace, like all wartime expediences it was in danger of being abolished, until Uncle Sam with the necessary gestures made it permanent.

That was a decade ago, and the Woman's Bureau has been as busy as a beehive ever since. However, nine out of every ten people, if confronted in an "Ask Me Another" test with the question, "What is the Women's Bureau?" would probably be at sea.

No, it is not an employment agency finding jobs for women, nor a service furnishing advice to the love-lorn, or to the corpulent trying to reduce or to house-wives seeking balanced menus, new recipes, and the latest fashion news.

The U. S. Women's Bureau is an organization of women directed by a woman—Miss Mary Anderson—and working in the interests of all wage-earning women in the country.

Some idea of how big a task this is can be gained from a glance at Uncle Sam's Census. Whether there are now nine, ten, or more million women in paid jobs, the new Census alone can tell, but that will not be published for months. The 1920 Census, however, tells an arresting story of over eight and a half million women in remunerative occupations.

With one in every five women a wage earner, and one in every five wage earners a woman, with women engaged in all but 35 of the 572 occupations listed by the Census, the Women's Bureau charged with the job of looking after these women might be like the old woman who lived in the shoe if Congress had not definitely outlined its program.

To formulate standards and policies to guarantee wage-earning woman a fair and square deal—that is its work. Safeguarding the welfare of workers who are mothers and potential mothers conserves the health of the race and increases the strength of the Nation.

The Women's Bureau is not vested with any powers of law enforcement, though as a government agency it has the weight of authority. It is an impartial, scientific body devoted to fact finding and fact furnishing. Its files and bulletins are full of important information about working women. What it doesn't know it finds out through investigation and research. It studies the problems of women breadwinners as workers, wage-earners, home makers, mothers, daughters, citizens, members of a community—from all angles.

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UNDERSTAND DECISION.

The United States Supreme Court's unanimous decision in the case of Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks versus Texas & Pacific Railroad rejects the philosophy of table-pounding railroad managers, "I run my business."

The morality of the decision will be generally accepted, and will eventually affect private employers, if trade unionists acquaint the public with the court's rule.

Congress declared, in passing the Railway Labor Act of 1926, that rail managers shall treat with employees' representatives who are selected by these workers.

This clause was ignored by the Texas & Pacific when its organized clerks began a wage movement.

The company formed a hand-picked "union" and Vice-President Lull of the railroad assured President McDonald, on May 24, 1927, that he could have the company "union" accept a wage increase of \$75,000 annually, while the demand of the legitimate trade union meant an advance of \$340,000.

Lull's letter was a frank statement why the company "union" was favored, and why the Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks was opposed.

Chief Justice Hughes, speaking for the Supreme Court, said the company's refusal to treat with representatives of the clerks was a violation of the Railway Labor Act. He called attention to the rail management's activity in promoting the company "union," and declared that "these activities constituted an actual interference with the liberty of the clerical employees in the selection of their representatives."

The purpose of Congress, in passing the Railway Labor Act, said the Chief Justice, was to provide voluntary machinery for the prevention of strikes. Such procedure, he insisted, is impossible when one of the parties is intimidated or coerced.

"Such collective action would be a mockery if representation were made futile by interference with freedom of choice," he said.

Trade unionists should keep in mind these features of this notable case:

The nation's lawmakers repudiated the company "union" in public utilities over which they have jurisdiction.

The nation's highest judicial tribunal has declared that the company "union" is a "mockery" and has shown that its purpose is to check wage increases.

In view of this record, how can unorganized workers give consideration to an employer who talks of his company "union" and his willingness to treat with "my men"?

The company "union" can be discredited throughout the country if organized labor tells this story at every opportunity.

SALINAS RODEO.

Scores of the world's best bucking horse riders and cowgirls, winners at various rodeos in the United States and Canada, will assemble in Salinas next month to participate in the California Rodeo and Stock Show to be staged July 16-20, inclusive.

Wild horses that send their riders hurtling through space, bulls that rant and paw the earth to the peril of all within reaching distance, yelling cowboys, shouting crowds, whistling lariats—all this will be seen at this the greatest of all Western Rodeos.

Every community in California has been invited to enter their finest outdoor girl as a candidate in the Sweetheart of the Rodeo Contest being conducted with the Big Week celebration. Over twenty communities have already entered their candidates.

The Colmado del Rodeo or the Mardi Gras of the Round Up, is the big free play event of the Rodeo and thousands come to Salines to enjoy this big Saturday night frolic.

At the stock show, part of the California Rodeo, will be shown stock from the best herds in California.

The company had made a long and tiring march, and all were perspiring. "They must change their shirts," said the captain. "But very few of them

have more than one shirt," said the sergeant. "Orders must be obeyed," said the captain sharply. "Let them change shirts with one another."—Rölig Halv Timma, Göteborg.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Castro Theatre.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Embassy Theatre.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.

Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.

Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California. Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Regent Theatre.

Royal Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone MARKet 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market, Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.

Boymakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.

Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.

Chaufeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg. Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3220 East 16th, Oakland, Calif.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday evenings at Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Room 812, Pacific Building.

Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday, 273 Golden Gate avenue.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.

Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Ferry Building.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate avenue.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3953 Sixteenth.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stone Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.

Stone Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.

Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section) —Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Market 7560.

Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.

Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; 2nd and last Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Archie C. McDonald of the carpenters, Frank J. Pettersson of the plumbers.

The annual picnic and outing of the Molders' Union, held in California Park, near San Rafael, last Sunday, was the most successful in the history of the organization. The attendance outstripped any previous occasion, and the games, sports and dances were enjoyed by all. Perhaps the affair which attracted the most attention was a baseball game between teams representing the Molders and the Boilermakers, the former winning by a score of 26 to 3.

Ray Jeffers of the Stereotypers and Electrotypes was seated as a delegate from his organization at the last meeting of the Labor Council.

The Marine, Diesel and Gas Engineers' Association made application for affiliation with the Labor Council last Friday night. The application was referred to the Organizing Committee and will probably be reported upon by the committee at the meeting tonight.

The annual picnic and outing of the Letter Carriers will be held in California Park, Marin County, on Sunday, July 6th, the committee on program announces.

Brother Estabrook, representing the International Tobacco Workers' Union, addressed the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night in the interest of the union label, and paid particular attention to the label on the products of the Axtom-Fisher Tobacco Company which manufactures the well-known brand of Clown cigarettes.

The fight of the Theatrical Federation against the Alhambra, Royal and Castro Theatres is still on and the organization urges all members of unions and their families to refrain from patronizing these amusement houses until such time as they agree to employ union workers. This fight has been going on now for more than a year and should be won by the unions.

The Postoffice Employees are making arrangements for the annual outing, which is to be held this year at Gilmore Park on Sunday, August 3d. The program is gradually assuming shape and promises to be a good one. Postmaster Todd is aiding the workers in every possible way to make a success of the affair. The proceeds go to the sick and death benefit fund of the organization and should net a handsome sum this year.

Word comes from the convention of the International Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen which is being held in Detroit, to the effect that the organization has adopted the old-age pension and home plan, the idea being to purchase a farm and make it self-supporting through cattle raising and meat packing. The question has been under consideration for a long time.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of George V. Moore, machinist, who at one time worked for the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, will kindly notify F. N. Moore, 1111 Houston Avenue, Hous-

ton, Texas, as the missing man is involved in the settlement of an estate.

The sixteenth convention of the International Pattern Makers' League of North America will open in Indianapolis, Ind., Monday, June 23rd. It is expected a great deal of business of interest to the organization will be transacted.

Many friends of early days will be glad to learn that J. Stitt Wilson, former Socialist mayor of Berkeley, and for many years active in union and general reform circles on the coast, is recovering at the Pasadena hospital from a serious major operation, performed last week. He is expected to be entirely recovered shortly.

THE AWAKENING.

By E. Guy Talbott.

What means this ominous rumbling I hear,
Coming from myriad voiceless throats,
Like the grumbling of hungry wild beasts
Unleashed from their lairs and at bay?
Is it the crumbling of society's walls?
The thunder before the breaking storm,
The tumbling avalanche of woe,
Humbling the mighty men of earth?
This sound, like hell's furnace roaring,
Can this be the voice of mankind?
Or is it the wrath of God outpouring,
The deluge presaging the end?
It is the cry of the downtrodden races,
The sudden serfs and peons awaking,
Demanding the status of men;
Their voices insistent, commanding.
They speak, and their voices are God-like;
Let the great ones of earth give ear,
For the day of their doom draws near.

IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

By J. B. S. Hardman.

According to the statistics of the International Federation of Trade Unions, the total membership of the various trade unions on all the continents, in 1928, was, in round figures, as follows: in European trade unions—over 35 millions; in American trade unions—7 millions; in Australian trade unions—over one million; in Asiatic trade unions—close to one million; in African trade unions—90,000; making a total of over 44 million trade unionists in the world. In one country, Russia, the trade union movement constitutes the governing party. In another, England, representatives of the trade union movement control the government, though they are as yet in a minority and they depend for their power upon the support of the other parties. In several other countries, the trade unionists play an important part in the politics of the land. If these 44 million trade unionists could agree on a program of action and decide to stick it out, there is no limit to what they could do. But it so happens that just the people who need agreement most, can't reach it.

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There had been a motor wreck. One of the drivers climbed out in a fit of temper and strode up to a man standing on the sidewalk, thinking him to be the other driver.

"Say, where is your tail light?" he roared.

The innocent bystander looked up at him. "Wot do you think I am—a bloomin' lightning bug?"—Humorist (London).

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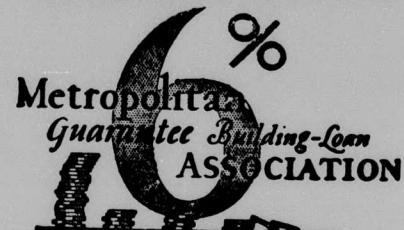


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